Amendment After Final Appln. No. 09/933,884 KPG 01134US Page 3 of 14

AMENI:MENTS TO THE CLAIMS

- 1. 46. (Cancelled)
- 47. (Currently amended) An imageable composition comprising:

an acid curable composition;

an acid generator; and

a colorant, wherein the colorant includes a counter anion derived from a non-volatile acid;

and further comprising an infrared absorber, a photothermal converter material, or both.

- 48. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 47, wherein the acid curable composition comprises:
 - a crosslinkable binder; and
 - a crosslinking agent.
- 49. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 48, wherein the binder comprises a polymer having at least two reactive groups each independently selected from the group consisting of: hydroxy, carboxylic acid, amine, carbamate, amide, sulfonamide and imide.
- 50. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 48, wherein the binder comprises a polymer having at least two reactive hydroxy groups.
- 51. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 48, wherein the binder comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of: a polyol, a polyether polyol, a novolak resin, a resole resin, a hydroxyfunctional acrylic resin, a hydroxyfunctional polyester resin, and combinations thereof.
- 52. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 48, wherein the binder comprises a novolak resin.

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Amendment After Final Appln. No. 09/933,884 KPG 01134US Page 4 of 14

- 53. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 48, comprising a crosslinking agent selected from the group consisting of: a resole resin, an amino resin, an amido resin, an epoxy compound having at least two epoxide groups, and combinations thereof.
- 54. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 48, wherein the crosslinking agent comprises a resole resin.
- 55. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 48, wherein the crosslinking agent comprises an amino resin having at least two alkoxymethyl groups.
- 56. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 48, comprising an isocyanate crosslinker having at least two isocyanate groups.
- 57. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 47, wherein the acid generator is an ultraviolet, visible or infrared radiation or heat activated compound.
- 58. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 47, comprising an acid generator selected from the group consisting of: an onium salt, a covalently bound sulfonate group-containing compound, hydrocarbylsulfonamido-N-hydrocarbyl sulfonate, and combinations thereof.
- 59. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 47, wherein the acid generator comprises an onium salt.
- 60. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 59, wherein the onium salt has a non-nucleophilic counter anion selected from the group consisting of: tetrafluoroborate, hexafluorophosphate, hexafluoroan: enate, hexafluoroantimonate, triflate, tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, pentafluoroethyl sulfonate, p-methylbenzene sulfonate, ethyl sulfonate, trifluoromethyl ace ate and pentafluoroethyl acetate.
- 61. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 59, wherein the onium salt is selected from the group consisting of: an iodonium salt, a sulfonium salt, a hydrocarbyloxysulfonium salt, a hydrocarbyloxysulfonium salt, an aryl diazonium salt, and combinations thereof.

Amendment After Final Appln. No. 09/933,884 KPG 01134US Page 5 of 14

- 62. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 59, wherein the onium salt is a salt of an N-hydrocarbyloxy-substituted nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound.
- 63. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 47, wherein the acid generator includes a monomeric or oligomeric aromatic diazonium salt.
- 64. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 63, wherein the diazonium salt is selected from the group consisting of 2-methoxy-4-phenylaminobenzene diazonium hexafluorophosphate,
 - 2-methoxy-4-phenylaminobenzenediazonium p-toluenesulfonate, and combinations thereof.
- 65. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 63, wherein the diazonium salt is an oligomeric diazonium salt represented by one of the structures:

and

Amendment After Final Appln. No. 09/933,884 KPG 01134US

Page 6 of 14

wherein n is from 1 to 11, and combinations thereof.

- 66. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 47, further comprising wherein the composition comprises a photothermal converter material.
- 67. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 47, further comprising wherein the composition comprises an infrared absorber.
- 68. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 67, wherein the infrared absorber is selected from the group consisting of: a pigment, a dye, and combinations thereof.
- 69. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 67, wherein the infrared absorber includes a dye selected from the group consisting of: cyanine dyes, squarylium dyes, pyrylium salts and nickel thiolate complexes.
- 70. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 67, wherein the infrared absorber includes an infrared-absorbing dye including a counter anion derived from a non-volatile acid.
- 71. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 70, wherein the infrared-absorbing dye includes a counter anion derived from a non-volatile sulfonic acid.

Amendment After Final Appln. No. 09/933,884 KPG 01134US Page 7 of 14

72. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 70, wherein the infrared-absorbing dye is represented by the structure:

73. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 70, wherein the infrared-absorbing dye is represented by the structure:

$$H_3C$$
 SO_3^{Θ}

74. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 47, wherein the colorant includes a counter anion derived from a non-volatile sulfonic acid.

Amendment After Final Appln. No. 09/933,884 KPG 01134US Page 8 of 14

75. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 47, wherein the colorant includes a compound represented by the structure:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} CH_3CH_2 & \circlearrowleft & CH_2CH_3 \\ \hline \\ CH_3CH_2NH & \circlearrowleft & CH_2CH_3 \\ \hline \\ CH_2CH_3 & CH_2CH_3 \\ \hline \\ CH_2CH_3 & \end{array}$$

76. (Currently amended) An imageable element comprising:

a substrate; and

an imageable coating on a surface of the substrate, the coating comprising:

an acid curable composition;

an acid generator; and

a colorant, wherein the colorant includes a counter anion derived from a non-volatile acid and wherein the colorant enhances the visual contrast between image areas and non-image areas after imaging of the imageable element;

and further comprising an infrared absorber, a photothermal converter material, or both.

- 77. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 76, wherein the substrate is an aluminum sheet.
- 78. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 76, wherein the acid curable composition comprises:

a crosslinkable binder; and

a crosslinking agent.

Amendment After Final Appln. No. 09/933,884 KPG 01134US Page 9 of 14

- 79. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 78, wherein the binder comprises a polymer having at least two reactive hydroxy groups.
- 80. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 78, wherein the binder comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of: a polyol, a polyether polyol, a novolak resin, a resole resin, a hydroxyfunctional acrylic resin, a hydroxyfunctional polyester resin, and combinations thereof.
- 81. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 78, wherein the binder comprises a novolak resin.
- 82. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 78, comprising a crosslinking agent selected from the group consisting of: a resole resin, an amino resin, an amido resin, an epoxy compound having at least two epoxide groups, and combinations thereof.
- 83. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 78, wherein the crosslinking agent comprises a resole resin.
- 84. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 76, wherein the acid generator is an ultraviolet, visible or infrared radia ion or heat activated compound.
- 85. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 76, wherein the acid generator comprises an onium salt.
- 86. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 85, wherein the onium salt is selected from the group consisting of: an ioconium salt, a sulfonium salt, a hydrocarbyloxysulfonium salt, a hydrocarbyloxyammonium salt, an aryl diazonium salt, and combinations thereof.
- 87. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 76, wherein the acid generator includes a monomeric or oligomeric aromatic diazonium salt.
- 88. (Currently amended) The imageable element of claim 76, further comprising wherein the imageable coating comprises a photothermal converter material.

Amendment After Final Appin. No. 09/933,884 KPG 01134US Page 10 of 14

- 89. (Currently amended) The imageable element of claim 76, further comprising wherein the imageable coating comprises an in rared absorber.
- 90. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 89, wherein the infrared absorber is selected from the group consisting of: a pigment, a dye, and combinations thereof.
- 91. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 89, wherein the infrared absorber includes a dye selected from the group consisting of: cyanine dyes, squarylium dyes, pyrylium salts and nickel thiolate complexes.
- 92. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 89, wherein the infrared absorber includes an infrared-absorbing dye including a counter anion derived from a non-volatile acid.
- 93. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 92, wherein the infrared-absorbing dye includes a counter anion derived from a non-volatile sulfonic acid.
- 94. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 76, wherein the colorant includes a counter anion derived from a non-volatile sulfonic acid.
- 95. (Previously presented) The imageable element of claim 76, wherein the colorant includes a compound represented by the structure:

Amendment After Final Appln. No. 09/933,884 KPG 01134US Page 11 of 14

96. (Currently amended) A method of making an imageable element including a substrate and an imageable coating on the substrate, the method comprising the steps of:

contacting a substrate with an imageable composition dissolved or dispersed in a suitable solvent, wherein the imageable composition comprises

an acid curable composition,

an acid generator, and

a colorant, wherein the colorant includes a counter anion derived from a non-volatile acid, and wherein the colorant enhances the visual contrast between image areas and non-image areas after imaging of the imageable e ement;

and further comprises an infrared absorber, a photothermal converter

material, or poth; and

drying to remove solvent, leaving an imageable coating on the substrate.

97. (Currently amended) A method of producing an imaged element comprising the steps of:

providing a thermally imageable element comprising a substrate and a thermally
imageable coating on a surface of the substrate, the coating comprising an acid curable
composition, an acid generator, and a colorant, wherein the colorant includes a counter anion
derived from a non-volatile acid, and further comprising an infrared absorber or a
photothermal converter material;

imagewise exposing the imageable element to heat to produce an exposed element having exposed and unexposed regions of the coating;

baking the exposed element at a temperature and period of time sufficient to produce a cured element; and

contacting the cured element with a developer to remove the unexposed regions of the coating and thereby produce the imaged element; wherein the colorant enhances the visual contrast between image areas and r on-image areas of the imaged element.

98. (Previously presented) The method of claim 97, wherein the step of imagewise exposing is carried out using an infrared laser.

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